The first "Iowa" is "The Tribune," the last "Telegraph," the next complete "reporting," and the daughter "Ice" and "real estate."

☞ No paid notices can be inserted in the news department of "The Tribune" under any circumstances whatever.

The Chicago Tribune.

Subscribers leaving New York cannot get the Tribune delivered at the address, and all kinds of mail, both of the publication and business kinds, should be addressed to Tribune, New York.

Letters or correspondence not from New York cannot be answered unless the personal name of the writer is given.

Subscribers desiring to change the address of their paper will please give the name of the post office to which it has been sent, as well as the one to which they desire it changed.

VOLUME XLVII. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A LIST OF THE ROYALTIES.

WORTHY HOUSES AND NOTABLES WHO ARE TO VISIT VICTORIA.

The Fifteen Favorite Gathering Titles—Another Grand Army—Ladies-Attendants to Accompany Malle the Fairy Service—Gilded Equipages—Discovery of Gilded Snuff—Attendants to Louis—A New Star—Two Million Gifts Given.

LONDON, June 1.—[New York World Cable.]—The guests for whose accommodation Buckingham Palace, during the visit of Queen Victoria, the King and Queen of the Belgians, Princess Clementine and Prince Napoleon of Belgium, the King of Greece and his eldest son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duchess of Baden and Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess Anne and Leon Lauenburg, the Prince and Princess William of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Prince Henry and Princesses Marie and Margaret, the Crown Princess of Austria, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Princess of Hesse-Cassel (Princess Louise of Langrafe), the Princess of Saxe-Altenburg and the Infanta Eulalia, the Duke and Duchess of Braganza, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Serge, the Grand Duchess of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince William of Wurtemberg, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Princess Helena, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise of Hesse, Princess Alice, Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Princess Teck, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Hesse, Princess Frederick of Hesse, Princess Victoria of Hesse, Princess Louise of Hesse, Princess Alice

"BOODLE" FOR THE GANG.

How It Was Paid to Members of the Legislature.

Cost Contractors Admit Having Paid Out of the Proceeds of Bribes to the Tune of Thousands of Dollars—Their Own Confessions Produced, the Corrupt Work Made Clear—Arrangements for Concealing a Consideration—Other Testimony.

A hard day's work was that yesterday in the Lorrin case, and the testimony taken was almost equally divided between the attorneys and the prosecution. George Schmidt, Eric Lorrin, expert accounting accountant, formerly known as Eric Lorrin, and certainly known to the City Council and certainly known to the City Council, was able to tell of numerous transactions with Ed Schmidt, after Ed Schmidt's disappearance, which shed light upon the darkness of the conspiracy which did not see the light of day until after the election of C. S. Elliott's testimony was among the most material testimony that has been given in the Lorrin case. It was important and interesting and of material importance to the defense that the latter over the objections of counsel of a general reputation of Ed Schmidt for truth and veracity before it was admitted. Judge Tuttle said in a few words that he would allow the testimony to be given, possibly in order to secure conviction on the election. Shortly after the arrest Mr. Tuttle came over to the city and congratulated him, and said to the effect that he would vigorously assist Lorrin's counsel in the case, and would assist in prosecution.

As soon as the jury had been called Judge Schmidt [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] and [illegible]

BANQUET TO MR. O'BRIEN.

A Magnificent Tribute to the Patriot and Statesman.

In the Address to Response to Many Guest's Welcome, the Orator Gives Authentic Investigation of the Celebrated Parnell Commission in the Supreme Court of South Wales, and the Testimony Then Given Utterly Upset with an Irrefutable Array.

New York, June 1.—Many of those present at the following extracts from the Democratic Congress of the National Congress in Ireland, to receive successful, heartily approved the action in bringing that person into open court, thereby open opposition to the Democratic party, of liberty without the consent of parties, and of the sentiment that no doubt could exist of the guilt of the accused. The meeting was a delay of under the control." The meeting was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and was presided over by Colonel Patrick Gleason, Chief Marshall of the County Democratic Committee, and the Democratic Committee. The meeting was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and was presided over by Colonel Patrick Gleason, Chief Marshall of the County Democratic Committee, and the Democratic Committee.

IN ITS COMFORT
Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.
FEDORA!
MATINEE TODAY.
CRAIGIAN NIGHTS
Storming of Mission Ridge
Lookout Mountain.
VANCY AID CO.
A. M. PALMER'S CO.
Jim the Penman.
Battle of Shiloh.
GETTYSBURG!
300 PRIZES FOR BOYS.
THE RECORD OF SPORTS

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

DAILY EDITION.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1895.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Gladstone was substantially re-elected at Cardiff yesterday.

Five boys were drowned while swimming in the Mississippi River in Iowa.

Wisconsin Odd Fellows are holding a session of the State Grand Lodge at Madison.

The American Medical Association is holding its thirty-eighth annual meeting in this city.

Canadian troopers arrived in Baltimore yesterday, and were received with proper honors.

Fourteen evictions are reported at Ballyhea, in Ireland, with conflicts between the bailiffs and the authorities.

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is in session at Pittsburg, Pa.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Vice-President Wheeler were held in Malone, N. Y., yesterday.

William Kinsey, of Nashville, Tenn., was yesterday unanimously President of the International Typographical Union.

A. G. Blackmer has sold to J. L. Bell for $30,000 cash the Wabash avenue, eighty feet north of Congress street, east front.

Yale, Holy of Harvard College and the Dental Smith of Montreal have received honorary degrees from Cambridge University.

A naval sub-marine was examined in New York yesterday to inquire into the cause of the collision between the Cobia and Britannia.

The Senate bill providing for the speedy [illegible] of terms and the assignment of territory was passed by the Illinois House yesterday.

The bank from mystery is revealed of the person Judge William Murray of Utah, N. Y., and Chauncey F. Cleveland, ex-Governor of Connecticut.

In the Illinois Senate yesterday the House amendments were concurred in to the Senate bill to authorize Judges of courts of record to appoint Jury Commissioners.

In the Illinois House yesterday the Cook County Commissioners bill was amended to provide for county elections of the entire board instead of every two years.

The Senate bill making the city, or add to a city, the county responsible for blown liability of the damage done to property by quite was passed by the Illinois House yesterday.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish Parnell League in Dublin yesterday the consensus of opinion was that it was not wise to advise boycotts to cause evictions by every means in their power.

Rent and shot workers from all parts of the country are in session at Brooklyn trying to perfect an organization strong enough to enable them to control their own affairs independent of the Knights of Labor.

Mahoney, a cyclonist boy who was the cars for the Indian City at the Jacob Sheets were running yesterday. Sorensen, a Lyonsville, was the Jacob Sheets, and Clarence was the Prince of Wales Sheets.

Senate bills making the following appropriations were passed by the Illinois House yesterday: Eastern Insane Asylum, $25,000; Carbondale Normal University, $61,150; Jacksonville Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $127,000; State Entomologist and the Department of Natural History $12,000.

An amendment was yesterday adopted to the Illinois Senate to the House bill appropriating $40,000 for the expenses of the Illinois National Guard which accomplishes $60,000 for the purchase and improvement of a permanent camping-ground and rifle range in the northern part of the State.

Articles on "Parnellism and Crime" was posted yesterday by the London Times, in which it was claimed that the failure of the Irish Nationalists worked to the advantage of no class who regarded every murder—surround leader of England and a determination to effect a complete separation between England and Ireland.

A bill to compensate for owners of cattle slaughtered under the provisions of the Pleuro-Pneumonia law was passed by the Illinois Senate yesterday, as was also the bill giving the law in relation to the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. The former also passed the House bill giving over to the United States authorities the control of the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia in this State.

The local money market was active, and rates ran at 6 to 7 per cent. Local transactions were to fair amount. New York exchange sold at par to $1 more discount. Sterling exchange was heavy at $4.87[illegible]. Wall street was dull. The Chicago produce markets were active and excited. Wheat sold up nearly 2 cents for the week, closing trifling 3/4 cents, but fell back with few sellers to the very closest. Provisions were depressed by sales of [illegible]

Some in the South, and corn by good crop prospects in the West, with [illegible] freer sales in the interest. An interest with Saturday and July wheat closed unchanged, but 2 cents lower, some 2[illegible] cents lower, June wheat 1[illegible] cents lower, corn 1/2 cent lower, oats 1/2 cent lower, rye weak, barley and flaxseed low, and the whole lot a cents lighter.

Bryan went in the city but the Gold gave Driscoll a majority over Evans. There were four of the county towns which gave Evans a majority over Driscoll. These are Lemont and Orland, in Farmer McClaughry's extensive portion borough, also Niles and Norwood Park, in "Sylvester" Elmer's close district. In Orland, in the immediate vicinity of McClaughry's home, Driscoll got but three votes. In Niles, where Elmer resides, Driscoll got but 30 votes, against 61 cast for Evans. The large vote which the latter received at Norwood Park was polled by the persons and employés of the purchased and leased saloon in that town. It is clear the brothers did their level best to beat the Hyde's Attorney. Their power for mischief, however, is not as extensive as it has been. Down in the Town of Lake, where "Buck" McDaffy used to be a man of great influence, Driscoll defeated Evans two to one. In Wheeling notwithstanding the desperate efforts of "Parson" Davis, Driscoll got a majority over the lookout candidate. Town Mr. Borgas and his cohorts fared so badly as in the lookout. In the Fifth Ward, which their candidate, Comer, carried in April, Driscoll received a large majority over his leading opponent. The State's Attorney was also chased in the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, hitherto considered Democratic strongholds. The people of Chicago have indorsed Mr. Driscoll's prosecutions of the Anarchists to an emphatic manner. Let him have right on until he has finished the work he has entered on.

Under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, Joseph Dolphin, General Manager of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company, in a letter which will be found on another page, takes issue with Mayor Hasbe in regard to abating the bridge nuisance. Mr. Dolphin does not seem to fully comprehend the scope of the Mayor's suggestions, and unintentionally, no doubt, erroneously exaggerates the probable results of giving effect to them. It is asserted on all hands that the present plan of opening and closing the bridges every two minutes and for ten minutes during the business hours has become practically impossible, a state of affairs that, at this season of the year, is to be intolerable popular grievance, a state of affairs that will be a great hindrance to the commerce of the city. The Mayor proposes to minimize the waste of time and reduce the amount of obstruction to traffic as much as possible without injuring the interests and river commerce of the city. So is not, so far as we know, committed to any particular plan for doing this. He has merely suggested as a basis for discussion and consideration the general idea that as much of the river traffic as possible should be carried on during the night-time, and that the passage of vessels up and down the river during the day-time be limited to certain stipulated hours. There seems to nothing harmful or alarming in that proposition. So is he not aware of the importance of the vessel traffic to Chicago to favor any scheme which would unnecessarily or unnecessarily impede it or drive it away from the city.

The vessel-owners are tremendously frightened. Their general state of mind is indicated in the alarmist view of Mr. Dolphin's letter. It is great exaggeration, for instance, to say that "the vessel interests would be disastrously affected" by an ordinance which would permit bids craft to draw up and down the river during a half hour in the middle of the forenoon, a half hour at noon, a half hour in the middle of the afternoon, every ten minutes between 6:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m., and most of the time after midnight until morning.

Such an arrangement might entail a little inconvenience on the vessel-owners for a few weeks, but after they had arranged their time schedules in accordance with the new order of things it is more probable they would find that it would work more satisfactorily than the prevailing interminable plan.

It would save time to the vessel-men, for instance, to pass up and down the river one to twelve of ten, twenty, or forty, when all the bridges are open, instead of struggling along one by one as the two-minute gates now open, being delayed by the opening of from five to twelve bridges. It would save time to have the hour of arrival, departure, and consuming time with some degree of definiteness. It would also save much of the cost of unloading and loading and return to an unprofitable degree the cost of coaling. An arrangement might be made which would give the vessels three hours instead of three half-hours during the day to pass up the river, while at the same time boats across the river might not be interrupted more than half an hour at every occasion. Thus the morning hour for boats to pass up the river as far as Van Buren street might be made from 8:30 to 10 o'clock, while south of Van Buren street bridge the hour might be from 9 to 10:30 o'clock. South of Twelfth street and north of Chicago avenue or Division street the present system and closing hours might be maintained. If there was a difficulty here for the passing of vessels these using the bridges would arrange their business to suit, and would not be apt to lose much time or suffer very much inconvenience on that account. It is quite evident that there must be mutual concession and mutual forbearance on the question.

The large amount grain now and more each year in the river such increase to counter-acting other street traffic and requires more attention. Thus the clash of interests between vessel and street traffic must become much more and more frequent. There is no disposition to unnecessarily hamper the business or to annoy them. The general public interest, however, is superior to any special interests. The latter must be subordinated to the public good. Trains, street cars, carriages are seriously delayed under the present system. Hundreds are blocked; thousands of citizens are stopped every ten minutes; traffic is too much interrupted; life is endangered; patience is exhausted. There is an imperative demand for a remedy. Altogether too much time is wasted in opening and shutting bridges to let single steamers through. Three-quarters of the tonnage can very easily be saved by adopting a method that would allow vessels to pass up and down the river. There is nothing unreasonable or impervious in this demand.

The arguments which the resolutions and farmers about the inconvenience which such a plan as suggested would cause to the men of boats loaded with freight for different cities will hardly stand the test of examination. The cities are mostly west of Twelfth street. The vessels would have but seven points of the later description. The steamers are mostly outside the limits of main cities. The principal railroad lines are between Sandusky and Twelfth street bridges or outside fixed-steel bridges. It would only cost the advancement of a few hours in the present time of arrangements to meet all the present necessities of such case.

The resolutions can accomplish nothing by attempting to scare the city by the use of their tools, by refusing to repair talk about "dangerous cracks" in cabooses. This is an old story. Similar threats and similar doubtful propositions were made when the ordinance ordinance was passed, when the hour of closing for morning and evening was adopted, and again when that hour was extended to two hours. As practical business men the vessel-owners ought to confer with the Mayor and Council and agree on some sensible plan on the line of the Mayor's proposition that will benefit the public without "ruining" the water traffic.

The death of William A. Wheeler, who formed two full years, leaves only one ex-President and ex-Vice-President among the living—Rutherford B. Hayes and Benjamin Harrison. The long, which began with George Washington and John Adams, have second reached the vanishing point, so far as this world goes. The people have elected eighteen Presidents, not counting collectors or acting Presidents, and twenty-one Vice-Presidents. Four of the twenty-one came to the Presidency, and, singularly they were all men who had very wide, if not, claim to the rank of statesmen. Five Vice-Presidents died in office and one—Calhoun—resigned, and each of the five had long been conspicuous in the politics of the country before his selection. They were George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, William R. King, Henry Wilson, and Thomas A. Hendricks. The Vice-Presidents were all taken from civil life, and as a rule had been hardly considered prior to their elections from their associates in the Cabinet. The out of Vice-Presidents who have sunk more or less into obscurity, and four under the old system of election, and under the present one—George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Van Buren, and Wheeler of New York, Elbridge Gerry and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, John C. Calhoun, William R. King, and Richard Mentor of the South, Colfax and Hendricks of Indiana, and the only survivor of them all, Governor Hendricks of Maine, who was recognized as a leading Senator before Mr. Lincoln's name had presented itself. The qualities of the Vice-Presidents who have been promoted to their high office to reveal the weaknesses of the old of town.

Mr. Wheeler had never been a Senator of the United States, but he had acquired a leading position in Congress as a practical worker. Mr. Blaine made him Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee at a critical time, and the part he took in Louisiana affairs just prior to the campaign of 1876 gained him a favorable National reputation. He was mentioned as a dark-horse candidate for the Presidency in 1876. He had several friends in the New York delegation who wanted to bring out his name, and it was generally believed that if it had not been for the jealousy of Senator Conkling the ticket might have been completed. There was a widespread feeling that if it had been taken Wheeler and Hayes.

There could hardly be a severer ordeal for the experience of a statesman than the Vice-Presidency. The office is merely a figure-head supervisory. To all around living with pale ear to an unfavorable light. Mr. Wheeler had already been a man of action, 17 yrs in Congress he was running a railroad, practicing law, or doing something which meant business of some kind. In the Vice-Presidential chair he had hardly the business-like duties which would like. To sit quietly chapter in Senate would the same kept pound to make his occasional dining occasion the hot of a great deal of pleasantry. The jokes perpetrated were not prime-typed across, nor they strong his sensitive nature to the core and probably sent to the way of his return to public life in the spring of 1881, when the resignation of both Senators Conkling and Platt made an opening which, had it occurred five or six years before, would undoubtedly have been filled in part by Mr. Wheeler. Had fortune's sometimes misfortune in Congress. It is not to be denied that he regarded the day he was promoted to the Vice-Presidency.

Personally Mr. Wheeler was a helpless man. The clings were to more was his birthplace, and from his early boyhood, when he was the support of a widowed mother, to the end he was a universal favorite. Even in the full vigor of his manhood, deep in politics and full of business, it was literally true of him that "none named him but to praise."

The Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor recommends that the organization "adopt as soon than have great public concerns, and present to elevate the moderate and the public at large on those questions." The three questions suggested—a Government telegraph, the demonetization of the Treasury surplus, and the method of coinage—don't [illegible] Knights of Labor, although by no means new, are somewhat important. They have engaged the careful study of Knights now in the old parties, and if the Knights of Labor can contribute anything to the enlightenment and education of the general public in regard to them matters they are certainly entitled to the fact. Only enough, however, of the questions named concern other elements of the community much more than they possibly can the trades union Knights of Labor. However, now that the Knights are undertaking to break over the old cover and take questions of comparatively little importance to the laboring class but of great interest to other portions of the body politic, it is proper that they should understand just the private in regard to which further light is desired.

1. As to a Government telegraph. Many strong reasons can be urged in support of this scheme, which has been under debate and investigation for many years, but the main question is whether the time for it is not ripe. It is safe to forecast, moreover, the patronage of the Federal Administration in controlling the civil service on a non-partisan basis. The lessons taught by the Cleveland Administration are fresh in point. Over 40,000 second, fifth, [illegible] were recommended "removed" merely because they did not belong to the Cleveland party and were accurately "turned out" and their places given to a horde of pot, retired men because they called themselves Democrats. It is safe to forecast the body now fought for in Presidential campaigns to make the system tighter and the fight later. But not a civil establishment, non-partisan civil service whose grounds the acceptance and operation of a Government telegraph line, but will the Knights inform the public whether the Government must purchase the existing telegraphs at their inflated value or proceed to run a competing system at a loss, to be made up by increased taxation? What is to be done with private [illegible] lines over which so large a proportion of the business is done now? These questions have pushed home with the telegraph kings—who have as much as the Knights did, if the latter are there any light on the problem it will be welcome. The one thing certain is that when it can be definitely shown that the public will be better served by a Government telegraph than by the present system no party will oppose the change.

2. As to the demolition of the Treasury surplus. This method is an important matter, but here the Knights expect to "drive nearer for the Government to use its surplus revenues instead requiring the present interest-bearing debt"? The last of the "Sapphire coin" is coinage. This is an old story. Senator Jones and other Silver proposition were made when the present system was passed, when the hour of closing for morning and evening was adopted, and again when that hour was extended to two hours. As practical business men the vessel-owners ought to confer with the Mayor and Council and agree on some sensible plan on the line of the Mayor's proposition that will benefit the public without "ruining" the water traffic.

WHEELER AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

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THE KNIGHTS TAKE GENERAL HOOPS.

THE TORIES KEEP IT UP.

OFFICIAL.
United States Government Report.

National Board of Health, Washington, D. C. Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 35:

"I have tested several kinds of baking powders which I have bought in the open market. The following table gives the commercial name of the baking powder and the number of cubic centimetres of gas given off:"

"Dr. Price's (the only Baking Powder that does not contain Lime, Ammonia or Alum).....202"
"Royal.....165"

"E. C. Kedzie," (Public Analyst.)

Canadian Government Report.

"To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada: Eight samples of baking powder have been analyzed. As the efficiency of these powders depends almost entirely upon the amount of carbonic acid gas given off during their use, the following comparative statement has been prepared, showing in each instance the quantity of carbonic acid gas eliminated from five grammes (equal to 77 grains) of the powder."

"Dr. Price's (Result of Analyses) 202 cubic inches." (Does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Pure.)

"Royal, (Result of Analyses) 165 cubic inches." (Contains matter insoluble in water 36.60 per cent. consisting of Starch, Ammonia and Tartrate of Lime. Adulterated.) "W. SAUNDERS,"

Ottawa, Canada, April 6, 1891. "Public Analyst, Inland Revenue Dept."

These investigations were not made for a money consideration, but in the interests of the government of the United States and Canada. We know that it will delight the millions of housekeepers who use DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER to see it endorsed as the strongest, purest and most healthful, by these highest authorities.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is the only baking powder upon which the UNITED STATES and CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS ever made a favorable report.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 133 State-st.

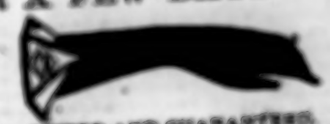
Grandest Opportunity of the Season.

"OWN MAKE"
KID GLOVES.

Recognized and admitted to be the Best and Most Perfect Kid Glove in the market.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

$1.27 Per Pair. $1.27 Per Pair.



FITTED AND GUARANTEED.
6-Button Length, Plain and Embroidered.
Very Latest Shades, also Black.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GAUNT DE SUEDE

Will be sold @ the same price. Real value of this excellent Glove is TWO DOLLARS per pair.

Ladies should take advantage of this SPECIAL INDUCEMENT.

CARSON PIRIE & Co.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
WHITE GOODS.

Crinkled Lawns	12½c	Reduced from 25c
Cream Lawns, Fancy Stripes	15 c	" " 30c
Plaid and Striped India Linens	17½c	" " 35c
Lenos Stripes and Checks	12½c	" " 25c
Lace Stripes and Checks	8½c	" " 15c

COMPLETE LINES OF
India Linens, Victoria Lawns, India Mulls, Marseilles, Swisses, Organdies, and Nainsooks,

At the lowest prices ever quoted on these goods.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

SURE TO DRAW WELL.

KAISER TABLE BEER

THE AUCTION COMPANY
OF CHICAGO

"Tiny Tim"—exhibits Rare Bargains for the Boys and Youths on the Seventh, with scores on hand at the "Uncle" in earth, are offering to a lessons in our Juvenile and Youths' department. Blouses of Scotch Gingham and pleated suits for boys, and manufacture of suits for the destruction of the entire rising generation rise into view as the autumn sears is to inaugurate our sacrifices. It takes very little sagacity and very little fund to suit's money and very little fund & LAD in these parts—only common gumption. The wild waves of commerce are also saying that here is the spot for hats and shoes and cumulative furnishings for Him and the sons of men.

F. M. ATWOOD
Cloth and Tailoring, 3 W. Lake.

(The great all-conquering competitors are still ground on the south of the Clark-Jackson intersection.)

FURS

Andrews' Rail

RUPTURE CURED.

Union National Bank,

111 La Salle-st.

Capital Paid Up.....$2,000,000
Surplus.....400,000

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers.

BELLINGS, SHELDON & CO.,

Investment Brokers.

4, 5, 6, 7—

INVESTMENTS.

American Exchange Nat'l Bank,

WATER BONDS.

MONEY TO LOAN

To Capitalists—$250,000.

BUSINESS.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GUION LINE.

STATE LINE.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

THE HUB'S

$18, $20, and $22 Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 18, have not been selling with the rush characteristic of The Hub's Clothing. The Hub therefore today applies its never-failing cure, and offers your choice of the lot this week at

$15.

They comprise Sacks and Cutaway Frocks in twenty imported and domestic fabrics, the very finest ever produced, all fresh goods, not a month since they left the tailor's hands.

Also many lines of The Hub's regular $12 and $18 Boys' Suits for $10, and a large variety of fine all-wool Suits, worth $10 and $12, for $8.

Boys' Pants at from $1.25 to $4. There's no attempt to equal them at anything like the figures.

THE HUB.

Northwest corner State and Jackson-sts.

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FAMOUS BELLE OF BOURBON For Medicinal

10 YEAR OLD WHISKEY and Family Use.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

WHEELMEN, ATTENTION!

JENNEY & GRAHAM GUN CO.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

TAMAR Constipation,

INDIEN

GRILLON

JOHN M. VAN OSDELL & CO., ARCHITECTS.

Notice to Contractors.

AREND'S KUMISS.

TAR-OID

PILES. "SALT RHEUM"

Nickel Plating.

James H. Walker & Co.

MILLINERY DEPT.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

GRAND SUMMER OPENING

HATS and BONNETS.

Beginning Today there will be inaugurated in our Millinery Department an Unprecedented Sale of Elegant

LARGE HATS, CARRIAGE, COACHING, AND DRESS HATS, HATS FOR THE RACES.

We have also just received an extensive line of Imported Lace, Crape, and Flower Bonnets.

UPON THE MOUNTAIN'S BROW.

DEER PARK AND OAKLAND.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA.

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

NEWPORT, R. I.

OCEAN HOUSE.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

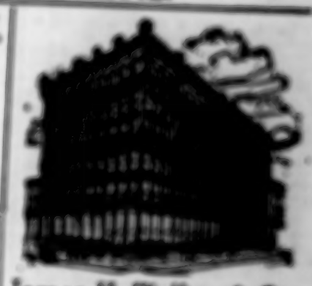
OAK HILL HOUSE,

CRESSON, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

LAFFIN & RAND'S HOTEL,

Pleasant Point Home,

CAKES



James H. Walker & Co.

BASEMENT.

Today we will offer the most extraordinary bargain in Curtains ever placed before the public.

500 Pairs

ETAMINE CURTAINS

7 yards long.

$1.50 Per Pair.

These Curtains are in assorted colors, having an elegantly printed old-gold dado, and have heretofore maintained the regular retail price $2.25.

Miss Peebles & Miss Thompson's

LORILLARD REFRIGERATOR,

Owners' Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

FACE HUMORS.

Seven Years of Physical and Mental Suffering Ended by Cuticura.

It Stops the Pain.

Catarrh to Consumption.

RENT WITH PAIN.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' All-Linen Hdkfs.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

FLOUNCING,

GREAT RUN ON CHILDREN'S BONNETS,

Goetz & Co.'s City of Paris Store,

TO LET.

NOTICE.

Baby Carriages

OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE AND NEW SPRING STYLES

25c Box

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

In the game of concrete going to Lake this morning will be Kersen, Zarnik, with another green pitch, and Wheat Sarr, with another two pairs.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Kinsley, optician, Tribune Building, was at 7 a. m., 62 deg.; 7:30 a. m., 62 deg.; 8 a. m., 62 deg.; 8:30 a. m., 62 deg.; 9 a. m., 62 deg.; 9:30 a. m., 62 deg.; 10 a. m., 62 deg.; 10:30 a. m., 62 deg.; 11 a. m., 62 deg.; 11:30 a. m., 62 deg.; noon, 62 deg.; 12:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 1 p. m., 62 deg.; 1:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 2 p. m., 62 deg.; 2:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 3 p. m., 62 deg.; 3:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 4 p. m., 62 deg.; 4:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 5 p. m., 62 deg.; 5:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 6 p. m., 62 deg.; 6:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 7 p. m., 62 deg.; 7:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 8 p. m., 62 deg.; 8:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 9 p. m., 62 deg.; 9:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 10 p. m., 62 deg.; 10:30 p. m., 62 deg.; 11 p. m., 62 deg.; 11:30 p. m., 62 deg.; midnight, 62 deg.

At yesterday's meeting of the Lincoln Park Board the entrance permit to the Vista at Lake View making transept street, from Clark street past a transept way proposed by the board, was granted, and permit to the Lake View Building Co. to erect the gate building, 12x12.

E. A. Cummings, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Real Estate Board to look after the Bond Vista bill, said yesterday that the committee had been talking matters to the Mayor, the purport of the bill, and nothing more. Mayor Roche favors the bill.

The "Committee of Eight," Gen. Rawlins Fractious, which was invested with the task of drafting a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic party in this county, met yesterday at the Palmer House and organized by electing Judge Tuley Chairman and Col. Bonfield Secretary.

Quite a number of counterfeit nickels are said to be circulating throughout the West, and the secret service has been ordered upon the case. Yesterday a number were received by Uncle Sam's agents, and it is expected that more will be received to-day. They are said to be of the date of 1883, and are of a dull appearance, without that metallic ring possessed by genuine coin.

Fifty-three indictments were arraigned yesterday in Judge Gary's court, all of them pleaded not guilty save the Wirt, Nancy Parker, Frank Thompson, and Otis Johnson, who acknowledged that their guilty of petit larceny, placing their cases in the hands of the Court. Wirt Dorsey, who is charged with the robbery of Dr. Ayer, of the Palmer & Dupuis Coal Company, Mount Superintendent, for trial.

A lesson was taken out yesterday by Michael O. Kinsley, aged 17 years, to wed Ida M. Kinsley, aged 16. The girls father, Enoch Kinsley, and the boy's mother, Anna Kinsley, were present and testified that the necessary legal papers could be issued, that the contracting parties were of lawful age, and that the consent had been given. The boy's father, Michael Kinsley, is a driver for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and the girl's father is a conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

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The interments at Calvary Cemetery during last Sunday night were almost prodigious in the extreme, and of the grounds there no doubt were many that can be said to be full. The number of interments was 1,000, and the number of funerals 1,000. Among the latter were those of Mrs. Mary Ann Hayes, 1,000 Fifty-first avenue;

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

FOREIGN FRANCE OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BOARD WANTED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

TO EXCHANGE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

INSTRUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MACHINERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

TO LEASE.

DOGS.

BICYCLES.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOTH, RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

FEMALE.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]

PATENTS.

[illegible]

HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE ORDINANCE.

A Protest from One of the Largest Owners of Slips on the Lake.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune:] In your issue of yesterday I notice an editorial headed "Closing the Bridge Question," in which you seem to think I had taken exceptions to some of the remarks contained in mine. I take it for granted that every paper aims to treat fairly the various questions which it discusses, and trust that you will afford me the opportunity to bring a few of the most important arguments which the proposed bridge ordinance would have on the business of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company, as well as the general interests concerning shipping at Chicago. It is a matter that we, as the owners of the largest number of slips in the city, have given the subject of bridges a great deal of thought, and we feel that we are entitled to a hearing. We have no desire to obstruct the passage of vessels, but we do claim that the bridges should be so arranged as to cause the least possible delay to the shipping, and that the interests of the property-owners on the river should be protected. The ordinance in question does not do this. It is not a good one, therefore, to be half of injurious obstructions that there is not enough of them observed at one time to do injury. There is such a thing as a compensation effect produced by repetition. The introduction of slavery into coffee is defended on the ground that it really improves the coffee and does no material to the drinker. So I assert that there is no danger from bridges, whether in position or not, to the shipping, owing to the enormous size of our ports, unless in the month immediately preceding and following the close of navigation, when the mouth of the river is filled with vessels, and then only because of the delays caused by the opening of bridges. The ordinance would also, I think, injure the property-owners.

The arrangements with which the public are now familiar are those which afford the greatest facilities for the passage of vessels, and at the same time cause the least delay to the shipping. The chief difficulty is to prevent the vessels from striking the bridges. The chief difficulty is to prevent the vessels from striking the bridges. The chief difficulty is to prevent the vessels from striking the bridges